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ABSTRACT

While the dental education expansion in Illinois has been notable, some problems remain to be addressed in the last half decade of the 1970's. There is a geographic maldistribution of dentists, with more dentists per capita in the urban areas, particularly Chicago, than in the downstate rural areas. While some progress has been made, considerable growth of ethnic minority enrollments must occur before such students are proportionately represented in the state's dental schools. The expansion of dental education in Illinois undertaken in 1968 will result in substantially more dentists. The increase should maintain and will likely improve Illinois' position among the top 15 states in terms of dentists per capita. In recognition of the substantial increases made to date and some of the dental care problems in Illinois, the following recommendations build upon the progress made to date: The three Chicago-area dental schools should meet their current enrollment projections. The necessary state funds for completing the expansion of dental education in the public dental schools should be provided through the usual budget review and appropriation processes. The private dental schools should be awarded an annual operating grant of $3,000 per Illinois resident student. Affirmative action efforts in each dental school should be continued and expanded. Each school should attempt to enroll and retain a student mix that ethnically and geographically reflects the population base from which it draws its Illinois students. (Included are statistics on supply of dentists, enrollment, and graduates.) (JT)

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July 1, 1975

DENTAL EDUCATION: Health Education Commission Recommendations for use in developing the Illinois Master Plan--Phase IV.

Commission staff: J.T. McGill

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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State of Illinois
Board of Higher Education

I. INTRODUCTION

The dentist is the health professional who deals with the prevention and treatment of diseases and malformations of the teeth, gums, and oral cavity. Dental activities include the diagnosis and treatment of tooth decay, periodontal disease, malocclusion, and other oral disorders.

The dental schools in Illinois have responded to their mandate to increase enrollments so as to provide more adequate numbers of dentists to meet the oral health care needs of the people of Illinois. By increasing enrollments they have also broadened the opportunity for Illinois residents to enter dental school.

II. SUPPLY OF DENTISTS

Illinois ranks 15th among the states in active dentists per capita (Table II-1), having about six percent more active dentists per capita than the national average. There has been a decline in the absolute number of active dentists per capita and the Illinois rank among the states since 1966. At that time Illinois ranked 10th in the nation and had about 14 percent more dentists per capita than the national average. In the period 1966 to 1972, only 26 states had an increased ratio of active dentists to population. Nationwide, the ratio fell about four percent.

The number of dentists per capita in a state is related strongly to the presence or absence of a dental school in the state. For states with more dentists per capita than the national average, two-thirds have a dental school. In contrast, only two-fifths of the states below the national average have a dental school.

Dentists within Illinois are not distributed uniformly (Table II-2). The total number of dentists per capita ranges from 60 in the Chicago region to 36 in the East St. Louis region. There has been some change in the relative distribution of dentists since 1966, with more being active per capita in the East St. Louis and Rockford regions.

One of the reasons for the decline in active dentists in Illinois is suggested by the age data displayed in Table II-3. In 1966 about 42 percent of the active dentists were 55 years or older. In the eight intervening years to 1974, it is safe to assume that a large number of these practitioners left active status. By 1974 the percent of active dentists over 55 fell to 32. Conversely, the percentage of active dentists under

Table II-1

Active Dentists per 100,000 Population
by State: 1966 and 1972

December 31, 1972			1965-66	
Rank Order	Number per 100,000	State	Number per 100,000	Rank Order
1	91	District of Columbia	91	1
2	68	New York	70	2
3	65	Oregon	68	3
4	61	Hawaii	57	8
5	60	Connecticut	62	4
6	59	Minnesota	57	7
7	58	Washington	61	6
8	58	California	53*	13
9	56	New Jersey	61	5
10	55	Massachusetts	57	9
11	54	Nebraska	56	11
12	53	Utah	55	12
13	51	Pennsylvania	51	14
14	51	Colorado	51	15
15	50	Illinois	56	10
16	49	Wisconsin	50	16
17	48	Michigan	47	18
18	46	Iowa	45	19
19	46	Wyoming	42	23
20	45	Rhode Island	50	17
21	44	Montana	41	26
22	44	Idaho	41	27
23	43	Nevada	44	22
24	43	Missouri	44	21
25	43	Kansas	41	25
26	42	Maryland	37	33
27	42	Ohio	42	24
28	41	New Hampshire	45	20
29	40	Indiana	41	28
30	40	Virginia	36	36
31	39	Delaware	39	29
32	38	Texas	33	38
33	38	Arizona	31	42
34	38	Vermont	37	32
35	38	North Dakota	37	34
36	37	Tennessee	38	31
37	37	Oklahoma	33	40
38	37	Florida	38	30
39	36	Kentucky	32	41
40	35	New Mexico	24	50

Table II-1 (Continued)

December 31, 1972 Rank Order	December 31, 1972 Number per 100,000	State	1965-66 Number per 100,000	1965-66 Rank Order
41	35	Louisiana	36	37
[illegible]	35	Maine	36	35
[illegible]	34	West Virginia	30	44
44	34	South Dakota	33	39
45	34	Alaska	24	48
46	31	Arkansas	31	43
47	30	Georgia	29	45
48	30	Alabama	27*	46
49	30	North Carolina	26	47
50	27	Mississippi	24	49
51	26	South Carolina	21	51
	47	United States	49*	

* Estimated

Sources: The Supply of Health Manpower, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 75-38, December, 1974.

Compilation, State Dentist Manpower Reports, 1965-67, DHEW, 1970.

Table II-2

Active Dentists in Illinois
Planning Region: 1966 and 1974

1974*			1966	
Estimated Number	Number/ 100,000	Region	Number/ 100,000	Estimated Number
280	49	1-A (Rockford)	48	261
380	40	1-B (Peoria)	42	381
4240	60	2 (Chicago)	64	4381
230	41	3-A (Springfield)	41	229
310	41	3-B (Urbana/Champaign)	44	319
230	36	4 (East St. Louis)	34	214
200	39	5 (Carbondale)	41	204
5870	52	Illinois	56	5989

* Figures extrapolated from 75.8 percent response rate.

Sources: Demographic Profile 1974, Illinois Department of Public Health, 1974.

Compilation, State Dentist Manpower Reports, 1965-67, DHEW, 1970.

Table II-3

Age of Dentists

Age Range	Illinois 1974	Illinois 1966	United States 1970
Under 30	11.4%		11.3%
30 to 34	12.1	26%	15.2
35 to 39	9.9		13.3
40 to 44	11.6		12.0
45 to 49	9.8	32	14.2
50 to 54	12.8		9.2
55 to 59	9.9		5.8
60 to 64	8.3	42	5.4
65 and Over	14.2		11.2
Median Age	47	50	44

Sources: Demographic Profile 1974, Illinois Department of Public Health, 1974.

Compilation, State Dentist Manpower Reports, 1965-67, DHEW, 1970.

Health Resources Statistics, DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 73-1509, June, 1973.

40 rose from 26 percent to over 33 percent by 1974. The age of active dentists in Illinois is still comparatively high relative to the ages nationally. As more young dentists begin practice in Illinois, the age distribution should continue to shift toward the younger end of the scale.

About one of every eight dentists in Illinois has one or more specialties (Table II-4). Approximately one-third of the specialists are orthodontists and one-quarter are oral surgeons. Nationwide, one in ten dentists is a specialist. The specialists in Illinois tend to be younger than the average dentist active in Illinois. About 44 percent of all the Illinois specialists are under 40 years and only 18 percent are 55 years or over.*

In summary, Illinois has more active dentists per capita than the national average, but has experienced a decrease in dentists per capita since the mid-1960's. One reason for the decline was the relatively large number of older dentists who presumably are no longer active. There is a geographic distribution problem in Illinois. The Chicago area has two-thirds again as many active dentists per capita as does the East St. Louis region. The percentage of dental specialists in the dental manpower work force in Illinois exceeds that nationally. Thus, Illinois has more specialists per capita than the nation as a whole. Well over half of the specialists are orthodontists or oral surgeons.

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* Demographic Profile 1974, Illinois Department of Public Health, 1974.

Table II-4

Dental Specialists:
Percentage Distribution

	Illinois 1974	United States 1971
General Practice	87.5	89.7
Limited Practice	12.5	10.3
Endodontists	1.0	0.5
Oral Pathologists	0.2	0.1
Oral Surgeons	3.0	2.5
Orthodontists	4.2	4.3
Pedodontists	1.3	1.5
Periodontists	1.2	1.0
Prosthodontists	1.3	0.7
Public Health	0.3	0.1

Sources: Demographic Profile 1974, Illinois Department of Public Health.

The Supply of Health Manpower, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 75-38, December, 1974.

III. DENTAL EDUCATION

There are four dental schools in Illinois, three in Chicago and one in Alton. Two are public and two are private. The enrollments and graduates from these schools are shown in Tables III-1 and III-2, respectively. The enrollments have increased nearly 50 percent since 1967-68 and Illinois resident enrollments have increased by 68 percent. The number of graduates had increased by 22 percent in 1974 over 1968, with a 23 percent increase in Illinois resident graduates.

As in medicine, the State's commitment to expanded dental education is not yet reflected fully in the enrollment and graduate figures. The new school in Alton will graduate its first class in 1975 and the expansion at the University of Illinois is not yet realized fully. Its College of Dentistry will occupy Phase II of a new building in the summer of 1975.

The projected enrollments and graduates of the State's dental schools (Tables III-3 and III-4) reflect more accurately the commitment made to dental education in Illinois. By 1979 total enrollments will have increased by 68 percent and Illinois resident enrollments will have doubled. Total and Illinois resident graduates will have increased by 74 percent and 90 percent, respectively.

Illinois students had a slightly better chance than their cohorts nationwide to enter dental school in 1973: 2.7 Illinois students per 100,000 population entered a dental school versus 2.6 per 100,000 nationally (Table III-5). By 1979-80, about 3.2 Illinois students per 100,000 population will enter school as compared with 2.8 nationally. Thus, in

Table III-1

Enrollment in Illinois Dental Schools
from 1967-68 to 1974-75

	1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
	Illinois Resident	Total	Illinois Resident	Total	Illinois Resident	Total	Illinois Resident	Total	Illinois Resident	Total	Illinois Resident	Total	Illinois Resident	Total	Illinois Resident	Total
Loyola University	186	361	198	403	201	434	249	471	277	483	303	493	322	512	335	523
Northwestern University	73	299	75	313	75	323	94	348	98	364	107	370	106	380	108	396
Southern Illinois University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24	64	64	103	103
University of Illinois	350*	357	355	362	369	377	375*	383	385	393	414	422	455	464	476	486
Totals	609	1,017	628	1,078	645	1,134	718	1,202	766	1,240	848	1,309	947	1,420	1,022	1,508

* Estimated to be 98 percent of total.

Source: Data supplied by institutions.

Table III-2

Graduates from Illinois Dental Schools
from 1967-68 to 1973-74

	1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Illinois Resident	Total	Illinois Resident	Total	Illinois Resident	Total	Illinois Resident	Total	Illinois Resident	Total	Illinois Resident	Total	Illinois Resident	Total
Loyola University	48	80	59	87	40	79	44	107	56	117	59	113	78	123
Northwestern University	23	73	15	70	11	65	24	72	19	90	17	84	25	78
Southern Illinois University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Illinois	91*	93	74*	76	89*	91	90*	92	89	91	86	88	97	99
Totals	162	246	148	233	140	235	158	271	164	298	162	285	200	300

* Estimated to be 98 percent of total.

Source: Data supplied by institutions.

Table III-3

Projected Enrollments in
Illinois Dental Schools

	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	Illinois Resident	Total	Illinois Resident	Total	Illinois Resident	Total	Illinois Resident	Total	Illinois Resident	Total
Loyola University	341	532	341	532	337	529	331	528	331	528
Northwestern University	114	407	116	408	128	406	128	406	128	406
Southern Illinois University	128	128	136	136	144	144	144	144	144	144
University of Illinois	529*	540	590*	602	617*	630	617*	630	617*	630
Total	1,112	1,607	1,183	1,678	1,226	1,709	1,220	1,708	1,220	1,708

* Estimated to be 98 percent of total.

Source: Data supplied by institutions.

Table III-4

Projected Graduates from
Illinois Dental Schools

	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	Illinois Resident	Total	Illinois Resident	Total	Illinois Resident	Total	Illinois Resident	Total	Illinois Resident	Total	Illinois Resident	Total
Loyola University	75	121	81	128	85	135	87	131	81	130	81	130
Northwestern University	27	89	29	99	19	102	31	100	31	100	31	100
Southern Illinois University	24	24	40	40	40	40	48	48	48	48	48	48
University of Illinois	101*	103	120*	122	120*	122	147*	150	147*	150	147*	150
Total	227	337	270	389	264	399	313	429	307	428	307	428

* Estimated to be 98 percent of total.

Source: Data supplied by institutions.

Table III-5

Entering Dental Students per 100,000 Population by State of Residence

Selected States	Actual 1973-74		Estimated 1979-80	
	Own State's Schools	Total Entrants	Own State's Schools	Total Entrants
California	2.1	2.7		
New York	1.7	3.1		
Pennsylvania	2.5	2.7		
Texas	2.3	2.4		
Illinois	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.2
Ohio	2.4	2.5		
Michigan	2.7	2.8		
Florida	0.5	1.7		
New Jersey	1.6	2.6		
Massachusetts	1.4	2.3		
Indiana	2.4	2.4		
Missouri	2.4	2.6		
Wisconsin	2.8	2.9		
Minnesota	3.2	3.2		
Iowa	2.8	3.0		
United States		2.7		2.8

Sources: Annual Report on Dental Education, 1974-75, Council on Dental Education, American Dental Association.

The Supply of Health Manpower, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 75-38, December, 1974.

terms of opportunity to enter dental school, Illinois residents will have about a 15 percent better chance than the average student nationwide by 1979.

In 1974 Illinois ranked behind only Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Minnesota, among the largest and Illinois-border states, in terms of enrollments and graduates per capita (Table III-6). Illinois had 40 percent more dental students enrolled per capita than the national average and graduated 31 percent more per capita. By 1979-80 Illinois will be graduating about 3.8 dentists per 100,000 population as compared with about 2.5 dentists per 100,000 population nationwide.*

Ethnic minority enrollment in Illinois dental schools has risen from less than three percent in 1969-70 to about seven percent of total enrollments by 1974-75 (Table III-7). This percentage is still far below the 17 percent minority composition of the Illinois population. Nationwide, ethnic minority enrollments comprise 9.0 percent of the total. Black students comprise 4.7 percent of the total nationwide.**

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* The Supply of Health Manpower, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 75-38, December, 1974.

** Annual Report on Dental Education, 1974-75, Council on Dental Education, American Dental Association.

Table III-6

Enrollments in and Graduates from Dental Schools by State in 1974

Selected States	Enrollments		Graduates	
	Number	Per 100,000	Number	Per 100,000
California	1,947	9.5	554	2.7
New York	1,310	7.2	294	1.6
Pennsylvania	1,695	14.2	383	3.2
Texas	967	8.2	211	1.8
Illinois	1,513	13.5	298	2.7
Ohio	1,088	10.1	236	2.2
Michigan	872	9.6	222	2.5
Florida	88	1.1	0	0
New Jersey	513	7.0	191	2.6
Massachusetts	681	11.7	132	2.3
Indiana	493	9.3	100	1.9
Missouri	870	18.3	208	4.4
Wisconsin	535	11.7	112	2.5
Minnesota	539	13.8	109	2.8
Iowa	337	11.6	64	2.2
United States	20,146	9.6	4,515	2.2

Source: Annual Report on Dental Education, 1974-75, Council on Dental Education, American Dental Association.

Table III-7

Composition of Enrollments
in Illinois Dental Schools:
Minority Students and Black Students

	Loyola University	Northwestern University	Southern Illinois University	University of Illinois	Total
1967-68 Enrollments	361	299	0	357	1,017
% Minority	NA	4.7		1.7	
% Black	NA	0.0		0.6	
1968-69 Enrollments	403	313	0	362	1,078
% Minority	NA	5.4		2.8	
% Black	NA	0.3		1.7	
1969-70 Enrollments	434	323	0	377	1,134
% Minority	0.2	5.3		3.2	2.7
% Black	0.2	0.3		2.1	0.9
1970-71 Enrollments	471	348	0	383	1,202
% Minority	0.2	5.7		7.3	4.1
% Black	0.2	0.6		4.4	1.7
1971-72 Enrollments	483	364	0	393	1,240
% Minority	0.6	8.2		7.6	5.1
% Black	0.2	0.5		5.3	1.9
1972-73 Enrollments	493	370	24	422	1,309
% Minority	2.2	8.9	4.2	7.1	5.8
% Black	0.4	0.3	4.2	4.7	1.8
1973-74 Enrollments	512	381	64	464	1,421
% Minority	3.7	10.2	6.3	7.3	6.8
% Black	0.6	0.5	4.7	3.9	1.8
1974-75 Enrollments	523	396	103	491	1,513
% Minority	4.4	8.8	10.7	7.1	6.9
% Black	1.0	0.0	1.0	3.7	1.6

Source: Data supplied by institutions.

IV. PROJECTED SUPPLY OF DENTISTS IN ILLINOIS

The projection of the supply of dental manpower for Illinois is inexact at best. Some recent data, however, suggest a means of assessing a range of probable dental manpower for the State.

Historically, approximately 70 percent of the graduates of the University of Illinois College of Dentistry have remained in Illinois for their practice. If the same percentage holds and also applies to the graduates of the Southern Illinois University School of Dental Medicine, then by 1980 the two public schools will be adding approximately 150 new dentists to the practice pool in Illinois. It also appears reasonable to assume that about 70 percent of the Illinois resident graduates of the private schools will remain in the State to practice and about 10 percent of the non-Illinois residents will remain (Table IV-1). The two private schools will then add about 90 dentists for practice in Illinois. The combined addition to Illinois dentists will be, then, about 240 annually.

The data displayed in Table IV-2 show that only 46 percent of the Illinois dentists in 1974 were graduates of Illinois schools. Thus, well over half of the current dentists were educated outside of the State. Approximately 5 percent of the total are graduates of the now defunct St. Louis University School. It can be expected that as the Illinois' schools educate more dentists and as other states' schools begin to admit a larger number of their own residents, the in-migration rate of dentists to Illinois will fall relative to the number of graduates of the Illinois schools. For purposes of projection, assume that there will be

Table IV-1

Retention of Dentists Educated
in Private Dental Schools:
Graduates of 1972-73 and 1973-74

	Enter Practice In		Post-Graduate in	
	Illinois	Other State	Illinois	Other State
Loyola University				
Illinois Resident	74%	26%	68%	32%
Non-Illinois Resident	13%	87%	33%	67%
Northwestern University				
Illinois Resident	93%	7%	75%	25%
Non-Illinois Resident	5%	95%	44%	56%
Combined				
Illinois Resident	77%	23%	69%	31%
Non-Illinois Resident	9%	91%	39%	61%

Source: Data supplied by institutions.

Table IV-2

Dental School of Dentists
Located in Illinois

	Number	Percent
University of Illinois	1,200	25%
Northwestern University	392	8
Loyola University	608	13
Marquette University	93	2
University of Iowa	44	1
St. Louis University	251	5
Washington University	169	4
University of Indiana	47	1
Meharry	60	1
Other	1,893	40
Total	4,757	100

Source: Demographic Profile 1974, Illinois Department of Public Health.

one in-migrant for every two graduates of Illinois' schools which practice in the State (as compared to over one in-migrant per one Illinois graduate, historically). Then, the net annual increase of dentists in Illinois would be about 360 annually.

If the average dentist works 30 years, then by the end of the century there would be in the neighborhood of 90 to 100 dentists per 100,000 people in Illinois, a larger number per capita than any other state in the country at present.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

The report, Education in the Health Fields for State of Illinois, recommended the expansion of dental education in Illinois to meet the need for more dentists. Since 1968, substantial expansion has occurred.

- A new dental school has been started by the Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville. It will graduate its first class in August, 1975.
- Total dental student enrollments have increased from 1,017 to 1,508 since 1968; enrollment of Illinois resident students has increased from 609 to 1,022.
- The number of graduates of the State's dental schools has increased from 246 in 1968 to 300 in 1974.
- The opportunity for Illinois residents to enter dental school has nearly doubled since 1968.

The dental schools in the State are still in a period of enrollment expansion. The University of Illinois College of Dentistry will occupy Phase II of its new facility in time for the 1975 entering class. The College is not projected to reach its full enrollment until 1977. The Southern Illinois University School of Dental Medicine currently is projecting a class size of 48, with intentions to increase its class size to 64. The two private dental schools will meet their projected enrollments in about one year. By 1980, if the dental schools' present projections are realized:

- the annual number of graduates will be 428, nearly a doubling since 1968;
- the annual number of Illinois graduates will be 307, nearly a doubling since 1968.

These results are the product of considerable State financial support for Illinois dental education expansion, including new facilities for

the University of Illinois, a totally new school in renovated facilities for Southern Illinois University and State grant support for the Loyola University and Northwestern University schools of dentistry. In each case, except Southern Illinois University, most of the necessary capital expenditures to accommodate the larger classes have been made.

While the dental education expansion has been notable, there remain some problems which must be addressed in the last half decade of the 1970's.

There is a geographic maldistribution of dentists, with more dentists per capita in the urban areas, particularly Chicago, than in the downstate rural areas. The location of a dental school in Alton and the Federally funded rural dentistry project at the University of Illinois will help to address some of the distribution problems.

An important problem in dental education is the recruitment and admission of students from groups historically underrepresented in the dental profession. While some progress has been made in Illinois, considerable growth of ethnic minority enrollments must occur before such students are proportionately represented in the State's dental schools.

The expansion of dental education in Illinois, undertaken in 1968, will result in substantially more dentists for Illinois. The increase should maintain and will likely improve Illinois' position among the top 15 states in terms of dentists per capita. In recognition of the substantial increases made to date and some of the dental care problems in Illinois, the following recommendations build upon the progress made to date.

1. Enrollments

The three Chicago-area dental schools have expanded their enrollments considerably since 1968. The space needs for their projected expansion are all now met, or nearly so. It is recommended that these schools plan to maintain their projected levels of enrollment through 1980. The new Southern Illinois University school is currently projecting a class size of 48. This level of enrollment is probably not as efficient as a larger class size. The geographical location and the mission of this School, coupled with its desire, suggest that it should expand its class size to more adequately meet the dental needs of the southern part of Illinois.

At the recommended levels of graduates, Illinois will be graduating 50 percent more dentists per capita than the country as a whole. This production rate will increase the number of active dentists per capita in Illinois over the next two or three decades.

Recommendation 1: The three Chicago-area dental schools should meet their current enrollment projections. In particular,

- ... the Loyola University School of Dentistry should plan to graduate about 130 dentists per year;
- .. the Northwestern University School of Dentistry should plan to graduate about 100 dentists per year;
- .. the University of Illinois College of Dentistry should plan to graduate about 150 dentists per year.

The Southern Illinois University School of Dental Medicine should plan to expand its class size to approximately 64 as soon as is feasible. The necessary facilities to accommodate the expansion should be provided, including clinical sites removed from the Alton campus, as well as adequate facilities at Alton.

2. Financing

The funding of the State portion of the expansion of dental education in the public schools has occurred as part of the annual budget review and recommendation process. This method of budgeting is recommended to continue.

Recommendation 2: The necessary State of Illinois funds for completing the expansion of dental education in the public dental schools should be provided through the usual budget review and appropriation processes.

State of Illinois financial support for the private dental schools has been made by the use of formula grants for capital expenditures and for annual operating expenses. The grants have been made in recognition of commitments by these schools to enroll specified levels of Illinois resident students.

It is recommended that the State of Illinois continue to provide annual operating grants to offset partially the costs of dental education in the private schools. The contribution of these schools to the production of dental manpower for Illinois has been substantial. The private dental schools have come to depend

increasingly on State financial support. To withdraw such support now could seriously impair their financial stability.

The recommendation for providing State grants for annual operating support via a formula based on total Illinois resident enrollments is consistent with Recommendation 1 to stabilize enrollments at currently projected levels. The recommended level of support is approximately one-third of the annual cost of educating a dental student, as calculated by the Institute of Medicine.

Recommendation 3: The private dental schools should be awarded an annual operating grant of $3,000 per Illinois resident student. The total number of Illinois students to be used in the computation should not exceed that number which will result in the graduation of 81 Illinois resident students per year at Loyola University and 31 Illinois resident students per year at Northwestern University. The formula amount should be reviewed annually and adjusted, as appropriate, for inflationary increases.

3. Minority Enrollments

The number of ethnic minority students enrolled in the State's dental schools has increased from about 30 to about 100 since 1969-70. While this increase is substantial, less than 7 percent of the total enrollments are students from ethnic minority groups, as compared to an Illinois non-white population of about 17 percent. The State's dental schools should continue to increase

ethnic minority enrollments with the goal being a mix of students reflecting the mix in the Illinois population.

Recommendation 4: Affirmative action efforts in each dental school should be continued and expanded. Each school should attempt to enroll and retain a student mix which ethnically and geographically reflects the population base from which it draws its Illinois students.